Our French Correspondence. Movements of the French Imperial Family.

THE MONTENEGRIN WAR.

Concentration of Russian and Austrian Troops on the Turkish Frontier.

Organization of an Inter-Oceanic Canal Company.

IMPROVEMENT IN BREADSTUFFS. &c., &c., &c.

The Collins mail steamship Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at a quarter past 12 o'clock on Wednes-

The Cunard steamship Arabia arrived off the Mermy at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the 6th, but did not reach the city until

Monday morning.

The following is the log of the Arabia:-

The following is the log of the Arabia:

Jan. 26. Wind NW.; 12.25 P. M. set on full speed; 3.30 P. M., the pilot considering it unsafe to take the ship over the bar, returned and anchored off the company's wharf. 27th. Wind northwesterly; 7.5 A. M., set on full speed; 8.52 A. M., abreast Sandy Hook; 9.28 A. M., abreast the lightship, moderate breezes and clear.

28th. Wind NE.; steady breezes and fine; 2 P. M., archanged signals with a steamer bound west. Distance run, 280 miles.

29th. Wind NNE, lat. 41 46, lon. 60 50; moderate breezes and cloudy, with a heavy easterly swell; 11 A. M. passed an American packet ship supposed to be the Constantine. Distance run, 290 miles.

30th. Wind variable, lat. 43 7, lon. 54 36; noon, light winds; midnight, strong breeze and clear. Distance run, 280 miles.

31st. Wind SSW., lat. 45 33, lon. 48 28, strong relations. 31st. Wind SSW., lat. 45 33, lon. 48 28. strong gales, with thick foggy weather. Distance run, 302 miles.

Feb. 1. Wind NNW., lat. 47 56, lon, 42 4, strong gales, with a beavy northerly swell; 6 P. M., wind veered to NE. Distance run, 300 miles.

2d. Wind northerly, lat. 49 45, lon. 35 12, moderate gales. Distance run, 292 miles.

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3d. Wind NW., lat. 50 52, ion. 27 40, brisk gales and hany weather. Distance run, 300 miles.

4th. Wind N. by E., brisk gales and hazy weather;

10.30 P. M., exchanged night signals with a steamer. Distance run, 320 miles.

5th. Wind ENE; 5 55 P. M., Cape Clear NE. by N., fresh breeze, and clear. Distance run, 295 miles.

6th. 3.40 A. M., abreast Tushar; 10.30 A. M. abreast Berries, and at 3.20 P.M. slowed at the bar to wait for these.

There is little news from France of interest Nothing from England.

Belgium is on the point of entering into close re-

Austrian and Russian troops are concentrating on the Turkish frontier, but as yet have committed no act of hostility.

In Montenegro the Turks are gaining the advan-The Roman Catholic countries are engaged in the

mosements of the carnival.

The Liverpool cotton market was quieter, but questions do not vary. Wheat and flour have advanced one penny and sixpence, respectively, on rates of last week; provisions are active. Manchester market reflects the quieter tone of Liverpool. London un'

ing those of the persons supposed to have originated nome defamatory correspondences which have lately been put in circulation. Many documents had been cised; and, after due inquiry, the government, it is firmed, will be prompt and severe in punishing the

which causes the storekeepers to grumble. Taken altogether the trade of Paris may be said tobe in a favorable condition. Flour remains dull, corn unchanged. No change to note in the prices of raw all in the southern departments. The manufacturers of Lyons and St. Etienne continue to purchase extensively, and it is the general opinion that prices will advance during the present month. The Bourse had been languid the past two days.

The Augsbourg Gazette of the 5th quotes from

the Gazette of Vienna of the 4th, an article on the mirs of Turkey, in which it states that Austria had not taken any aggressive attitude towards Turkey. This assurance had tended to re-assure both the Bourse and the public.

The news from Montenegro is very contradictory. It is not known whether the Turks or the Montence grins have had the better in late encounters.

Some important news has been received from Flomarch on Rimini with artillery, and in considerable force. Riots had taken place, and the Austrian flag had been torn to pieces. The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal Com-

pany has at length been announced in London, with a capital of £15,000,000, (\$75,000,000,) in 150,000 shares, of £100 each, deposit 10s. per share. The undertaking will, if carried out, prove of immense advantage to the shipping and mercantile interest of the world, and it therefore deserves their attentive Mr. Crispe delivered a lecture on the 5th inst , be-

fore the Polytechnic Society, on Ericsson's caloric engine. After going into details relative to the discovery and invention, Mr. C. said:-

Capt. Ericsson is a Swede by birth; he was born in 1803; he had been at work at his air engine some thirty years, a model of which he came over to England to work in 1823; he was the inventor of the steam fire engine; he competed for the prize given for the best locomotive engine on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, previous to the opening of that line; and the caloric engine was the latest contrivance he had before the world.

Our Paris Corresp

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1853. Napoleon's Marriage-Return of the Dowager Montijo to Madrid-The Wardrobe of the New Empress Movements of the New Couple The Am-nesty Napoleon Bonaparte Jilted Miscellane ous Mr. Goodrich and his Countrymen in Paris -The Weather-Floods in the Provinces-Earthquakes in Sweden-Ministerial Balls-Influenza Very Prevalent-Bauf Gras Carnival-The Empress' Wedding Cake_A New Potato_Mount Etan An American Yachter-A New Dan scuse-Operatic and Theatrical Miscellanies. The nuptials of Louis Napoleon are over. The Emperor is legally and positively married to her Exency the Countess de Téba, daughter of Mme. de

It is said that Queen Isabella of Spain, who is said to be quite contented with the marriage of Mile. de Montijo with Louis Napoleon, has had a violent discussion on that subject with the Duke of Montpensier, after which he left Madrid, with his wife, for Naples. It is also said that the Spanish Queen will send to the Empress of France a splendid parure of

Mme. de Montijo, the mother, is to return to Spain within a fortnight. Her departure is said to have for cause the business of her estates; but the true cause is. that her presence in Paris is particularly opposed by the imperial family. It is well known that she was the companion in pleasure of Queen Christina, with whom she was living in the most private intimacy.

The Constitutionnel has given a full account of the wardrobe of the new Empress, which was written by Mme. Dose, a competent person in the millinery and dressmaking line. It appears that the Empress Eugenie possesses twenty-nine dresses, which have cost 370,000 francs, including all the diamonds, lace and gold trimmings which are affixed to them. A pretty

good wardrobe for a woman. The necklace of the city of Paris, which was presented to her by the Common Council, was refused by the Empress, who expressed her desire that the co.000 francs, the price of that necklace, should be employed to charitable purposes. In the meantime, Louis Mapoleon has decided that she should not be deprived of that necklace, which he would pay for from his "own casket."

is "own casket."

a Napoleon and his wife have visited the Chaf Vegsailles and the china manufactory of
Vesterday morning the imperial couple refrom St. Cloud to the Tulleries, when the

Emperor had to be present at the ministers' council; but they returned to St. Cloud in the afternoon.

All the Rothschild family, not excepting the Baron Lionel, of London, were present at the marriage of

Lionel, of London, were present at the marriage of Louis Napoleon.

The general amnesty which had been announced for the marriage has only been limited to the pardon of 3,000 individuals who have been under the control of the police since December, 1851. There are still 1,200 people either transported or exided out of France.

The uncle of the Emperor, Jerome Bonaparte, has also now a household of his own, by decree of the 28th ult.

The marriage of Napoleon Bonaparte with Mdlle, de Wagram will not take place. The young lady is cugaged to a gentleman whom she has loved for a long time.

The Baron Brevier, one of the high dignitaries of the ministry of foreign affairs of France, has left

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The Baron Brevier, one of the high dignitaries of the ministry of foreign affairs of France, has left Paris for Constantinople, where he goes to fill the interim of Mr. de Lavalette, who is returning to France on account of his health.

The last of the property belonging to the Orleans family was sold during last week; and now the members of that family do not possess a yard of land in the French territory.

General Narvaez is still at Bayonne, from which place he has replied to the Spanish Minister of War, that, owing to the bad state of his health it was impossible for him to proceed to Vienna during the winter season, but he assured him that he would go there as soon as possible.

The news from Montenegro is of a very interesting nature. It appears that the mountaineers of the country cut to pieces, on the 15th ult., the Turkish army. They attacked the encampment of Osman Pasha, of Schodra, and the panic was so great they fied in all directions. The Montenegro soldiers captured considerable booty, consisting of 17 flags, 80 powder caisons, 160 horses, and 700 guns. They took to the mountains the heads of 317 Turks, who had been killed during the battle. It appears that they were 2,000 against 12,000 Turks. Ban Jellachick has just been appointed, by the Emperor of Russia, commander of the army of observation on the frontiers of Montenegro.

The Scenator Count Potocki, one of the most influential men of Poland, died on the 19th ult.

The Americans residing in Paris have resolved to signa petition, addressed to the new President of the United States, General Franklin Pierce, requesting him to retain in office Mr. Goodrich, the present Vice Consul of the United States in Paris. This, owing to the service rendered by this officer, not only to his countrymen, but also to French commerce, since he has replaced in his office the unfortunate Mr. Walsh, of such unpopular memory, would be but justice; and I thin

oks like a sea. Whilst we are witnessing such an extraordinary

the waters of l'Escart covered so much ground. It looks like a sea.

Whilst we are witnessing such an extraordinary state of temperature in France, the kingdom of Sweden is also subject to other marvelous phenomena. On the 15th ult., two violent shocks of earthquake were felt in the parishes of Ardbra and Vudersvik, accompanied by violent thunder shocks. Several houses were seriously damaged, and all the glass of the windows was destroyed. The same commotion was felt at Jetisoe and Delebo.

The balls to be given by the government officials have already begun, and M. de Persigny, Minister of the Interior, has opened the brunke bas. The party which he gave on Monday last, at his private hatel, (the Hotel Forbin Janson), was really charming, and the wife to the minister did the honors in the most bewitching manner. As a matter of course, Princess Mathilde, Napoleon Bonaparte, M'me Murat, Lady Cowley, and other persons belonging to the diplomatic circles and the government, and public functionaries, were in great number. The fet was very pleasing to all the guests, who only retired at a verylate hour.

On the next day, Marshal St. Arnault, Minister of War, opened his hotel to 5,000 guests, who crowded the ordinary saloon, and extra saloons which had been built on the garden and decorated with the utmost elegance. The ball and supper room offered the most brilliant coup d'evil; and to my taste, these arrangements were quite superior to anything of the kind I had ever beheld before in any place. There were several parlors adorned with swords, sabres, pistols, guns, shields, helmets, and other instruments of death, which elicited much admiration. The military costumes were in great number, and the short trowsers, with silk stockings and pumps, were in the majority. Nevertheless, the black sait was worn by a great number of persons, and I dare say that we were in majority, though four Americans among the "six favorites" of the Secretary of the Legation of the United States had adopted the fancy costume of blue velvet a attired in full dress, stood at the entry of the first saloon and received his invités with much cordiality. The supper was, indeed, something of the most recherché, kind and-consisted of the choicest viands of the season. The ladies were first escorted to the tables, which were afterwards invaded by the gentlemen. Last night the Council of State gave a grand ball, which, I was told, was to be a very fine affair.

which were afterwards invaded by the gentlemen. Last night the Council of State gave a grand ball, which. I was told, was to be a very fine affair. Whilst we are thus enjoying pleasures, and laughing ourselves into all sorts of fetes, the influenza is raging in Paris, and those who are attacked by the disease are numberless. A sort of panic had prevailed, a few days ago, which was caused by the influenza, the symptoms of which was taken by many for those of the cholera. But the committee of the Board of Health has declared in the French newspapers that no fear of the kind need be entertained, for the cholera, instead of coming towards France, is going from Persia, on the opposite side. The fat ox, which is every year exhibited in Paris, passed this morning under my windows, and I admired his colosal form, which is indeed the ne plus ultra of bigness for an animal. The fat ox is this year called "the Uncle Tom," quite a compliment, I declare, to Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who is the most successful romance writer that ever lived. "Uncle Tom" is only aged five years, and was born in the depertment called Cotentin. He weighs 917 pounds and a few ounces. He is accompanied by two enormous animals of the same kind, who have also borrowed their names from Mrs. Stowe's novel, for they are called "Shelby" and "St. Clair." The three huge animals are, as usual, accompanied by a masquerade, which is every year the same, and which is held by the principal butchers of Paris. Another exhibition, which was also worth being seen, is that of the wedding cake of Louis Napoleon, which was surmounted by a very elegant pyramid, supported by four corneo d'abondance, and adorned with sugar, flowers and ribbons. I saw it on the imperial table, by a special favor, on Saturday morning, ready to be served the same evening at the civil marriage of the Emperor.

A vegetable, which is to replace the sweet potatoe, has just been presented to the Academy of Agriculture, and been acknowledged as excellent. It is called the latirus tuberosus, and it on

tion of its lavas, which are now following the valley of Colonna.

Mdlle. Hilariot, a danseuse, who made such a sensation in New Orleans, has arrived in Paris, and will, perhaps, be engaged at the theatre Lyrique.

Mr. Babbitt, the able partner of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., who has lately given his friends some trouble about his health, and who went to Italy for the purpose of recovering, returned a few days ago, from Rome, looking well, and feeling still better. It is hoped that Mr. Babbitt will be enabled to remain here a long time, for he has as many friends as he has acquaintances, and his banking business is daily standing firmer at the head of others of the same kind.

has acquaintances, and his banking business is daily standing firmer at the head of others of the same kind.

The Grand Opera gave, last night, the first performance of Verdi's "Louisa Miller," which had been translated into bad French poetry, by Mr. Emillen Pacini, a young man of small literary merit. Fortunately, the music of Verdi's was sufficient to insure the success of the opera, which was brilliantly placed on the stage, and received with much applause. Mime. Bosio, the well known soprano singer in New York, made her debut in that play, and although she sang with much elegance and method, the thinness of her voice, and the shaking of her organ, were much remarked, and it gave an unfavorable impression of the singer. Morelli, who played the part of the father, Gueymaud, who sang the role of the lover, and Mm. Depaliro and Merly, not to forget Mad. Masson, were rewarded with much applause. The costumes and scenery are magnificent, and, if Mad. Bosio throws aside her fears, and controls her shakings, this gem of Verdi will be much more appreciated here than it was at the Italian Opera.

At the Varietés a farce, in one aet, called

"Madame Grigorie," was received with much laugh-

"Madame Grigorie," was received what a ter, and proved successful.

At the Gymnase, the rehearsal of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, (No. 3.) is progressing, and the comedy will soon be performed. The Ambigue and Gaité are nightly crowded by the dramas founded uponMrs. Stowe's nevel.

Borco, the renowned prestidigitateur and professor of legerdemain, has returned to Paris, and reopens this evening at the place called Folier Meyer.

B. H. R.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

M. H. Pabblit, New York.
C.H. Fancoast, Philadelphia.
E. Maperas, New York.
E. Glencen, Porchester.
D. D. Monroe, New Haven.
Henry Josephii, New York.
R. J. Haldeman, Penn.
Charles Morey, Boston.
E. J. Hall, Weston.
Henry Clapp, Boston.
W. E. Johnston, Ohio.
Henry Clapp, Boston.
W. E. Johnston, Ohio.

Amora Legrett, New York.
G. G. Farnandis, Baltimore.
G. G. Farnandis, Baltimore.
G. G. Farnandis, Baltimore.
Henry de Mahy, N. Orleans.
I fours.
J. W. Tucker and wife, New York.
Miss Fox, do.
J. Hefferson Smith and wife. Louis.

J. W. Tuekerand wife, New York.
Miss Fox, do.
T. Jefferson Smith and wife,

E. J. Hall, Weston. Henry Clapp, Boston. W. F. Johnston, Ohio. George Jones, Albany.

Henry Chip, Boston.

W. F. Johnston, Ohio.
George Jones, Albany.

The Emperor of France and His New
Empress.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTIONS—REVIEW OF CAVALRY—SENATORS'
BALL—THE BELL OF BORDRAUX—THE CORONANATION—THE BUST OF THE EMPRESS—THE DIAMOND NECKLACE.

The papers teem with congratulatory addresses to
the Emperor and Empress. We read that their
Majestics appeared on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne the other day, and were received with enthusiasm. The round of official fites, in honor of their
marriage, is now pretty nearly exhausted.

On the fifth, the Emperor, accompanied by the
Empress, passed a review of the cavalry stationed at
Versailles. The Empress was on horseback. They
were to return to Paris on the 7th, to be present at
the Senators' ball. They are about to stand as godfather and godmother at the christening of the great
bell of Bordeaux.

It is asserted more confidently than ever, that the
imperial coronation will take place in the month of
April. The bishop of Versailles has left Paris for
Rome on a secret mission; it is believed to have reference to a request on the part of the emperor that the
Pope will be present on the august occasion.

The bust of the empress, by Count Nieuwerkerke,
is attracting crowds of spectators; it is considered to
be a striking likeness, and a magnificent copy in
bronze was exhibited at the late ball given by the
Minister of the Interior.

There is much talk in the fashionable circles of the
diamond necklace which is being made for the empress by order of the emperor. It is said to be completed with the exception of the centre diamond, the
jeweller charged with the order not having till lately
found one of sufficient beauty. A Brazil merchant
has arrived from London with a diamond of the size
and character required, and for which he asks 150,000
francs. It is said, however, that the offer made by
the jeweller is much less than the price demanded.

A distinguished artist, Mr. Jose Ignacio de Eubas,
intends to offer the Empress of

ties of the day, being constructed on an entirely new geometrico-musical system.

The Monroe Doctrine of the United States, in an English Point of View.

From the London Times, February 7.]

The wissest and the most settled maxim of the policy of the United States, derived from the founders of the Union, has hitherto been to abstain from interference in foreign affairs, for the geographical position of the American people, the peculiar character of their political institutions, and their vast internal resources and prospects, all conspire to relieve them from the cares and burdens which have arisen for centuries from the mutual relations of the older States of Europe. As this maxim of the policy of the United States is still professed by the great body of that people, it may justly excite some surprise that questions exclusively connected with foreign affairs are the topics most frequently and most warmly debated in the Legislature of the Union—that even abstract principles and hypothetical cases of foreign policy are raised in the Senate of the United States, as if the position of the American government in the world could be affected by resolutions of this nature, and that expressions are applied on these occasions to foreign countries which must, if construed to the letter, have an untoward effect on the relations of the Union with other powers. But in reality these exhibitions are chiefly intended for some domestic and party purpose, and the less they are allowed to influence the opinion we entertain of the good sense of the American people, the nearer we shall be to the truth. Foreign politics are just now in the Union a favorite subject of declamation and of agitation. Mr. Cass himself probably means no more in his harangues than that he is anxious to establish a character for democratic patriotism at the expense of his discretion and his diplomacy, and to run down the last remains of the whig party. The French opposition in the Chamber of Deputies used to follow the same course on foreign questions, and

in never crossed the brain of any European states—
man? For it must be observed that the cry for reaffirming what is called the Monroe doctrine, for
the exclusion of European influence from the continent of America, rests wholly at the present time on
these extravagant hypotheses. In 1823, when Mr.
Monroe first asserted this doctrine in his message to
Congres, the case was widely different. The doctrine
of intervention had just been asserted and acted upon
by the the continental powers of Europe, in a very
remarkable manner. The congresses of Laybach and
of Verona had proclaimed it; the French army had
entered Spain to enforce it. And as the principal
American colonies of Spain had just declared their
independence, there might be some ground to apprehend that the combined action of the continental
courts would attempt to extend its influence to the
former collonial possessions of their allies. But Mr.
Cass can hardly have forgotten that in that emergency another voice was heard besides that of Mr.
Monroe and of the United States; for Mr. Canning
proclaimed with equal energy and authority that the

Cass can hardly have forgotten that in that emergency another voice was heard besides that of Mr. Monroe and of the United States; for Mr. Canning proclaimed with equal energy and authority that the policy of England was for the independence and liberty of the New World.

Among other delusions which Mr. Cass employs his cloquence and influence to disseminate among his countrymen, he asserts that every maritime nation in Europe desires that "every possible obstacle should be interposed between the eastern and western portions of this magnificent republican empire; and that Nicaragua routes, Panama routes, &c., are so many abominations in their eyes, to be tolerated only till they can be closed up by the occupation of commanding positions." It is unnecessary to remind Mr. Cass, but we hope all his hearers had not forgotten, that the treaty signed by Sir Henry Bulwer and Mr. Clayton, in 1850, was expressly intended to give the most formal and perpetual assurance that could be afforded by the British government of its carnest and constant desire to promote the construction of a ship canal between the two oceans, and that both governments did on that occasion voluntarily and for ever renounce all intention of occupying any positions at all in connection with this passage. It is not, certainly, on our side, or by any party of Englishmen, that an attempt has been or could be made to shake the authority of that treaty; and we may here observe that, as the convention in question is perpetual, and contains no provision for altering or terminating it, the threat of denouncing it is altogether idle and inadmissible.

Upon the question of Cuba, the publication of Lord Malmesbury's correspondence with Mr. Everett has given a peremptory, and, one might suppose, a conclusive answer to the charges still preferred against the European powers with reference to that island. England and France have offered, in the most unreserved manner, to disclaim all pretensions and designs of any kind whatever on Cuba, provided the United State

ceal the plain meaning of it. Mr. Cass goes further, and as he holds that the Gulf of Mexico ought to be an American lake, he asks, what must be the effect in time of war of maritime positions such as Cuba upon the trade of the United States; and he adds that, "even in time of peace, England's many harbors would become places of refuge for a certain class of our population, and that perpetual collisions would occur, "involving the peace of the two countries." But if this argument has any force at all, it has nothing to do with Cuba, which is not British, and certain never to become so, but it does apply to the whole range of the West India islands possessed by Great Britain or by other European powers. All of them, with the exception of the Spanish colonies, may now become places of refuge for "a certain class of the population of the United State;" that is to say, that under the different European flags waving over them the negro is free, and no Fugitive Slave act will consign the runaway to bondage. In time of war, all of them might, no doubt, become positions of maritime warfare, which may be said of all insular dependencies. But are we to understand that a senator of the United States considers these natural results of the territorial rights of foreign nations to be a sufficient ground for impugning their title to such possessions, or that any party in the United States will adopt a policy which, if acted upon, would pledge them to expel the nations of Europe from all their colonies? It is a common practice with Mr. Cobden, Mr.

Kosmth, and American politicians of the stamp of Mr. Cass, to inveigh against what they call secret diplomacy, though the secresy of diplomatic transactions is in our day to more than one condition of their safety and success. But we venture to affirm that the world has infinitely more to fear from the opposite extremer; and that if the calamity of war is rekindled in the world, it will be, not by secret diplomacy, but by declamatory appeals to popular passions, and by presenting to the world the details of international negotiations, distorted by party objects or personal resembnent. It is for this reason that we deplore the evil which such speeches as those of Mr. Cass are calculated to produce. We trust they are as little heeded in his own country as they are in this, and we have some reason to believe that Mr. Cass has already forfeited all claim to be regarded as the organ of any political party. But he represents with great fidelity the ignorance, the intemperance, and the bad feelings of the lowest class of the populace towards foreign countries. To fool them to the top of their bent, he endeavors to convince the American people that they are insulted and menaced by the rest of the world; whereas, if our words could be heard so far, we should venture to assure the American people that nothing is more likely to diminish the respect entertained for them abroad than the habit of listening to such trash as these speeches with more favor than they deserve.

The Failure of Collman & Stolterfoht.

[From the London Times, Feb. 6.]

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Coleman & Stolterfoht, of London and Liverpool, engaged in the American trade, was held yesterday, Messrs. H. Goschen presiding, when the following statement, prepared by Mr. J. E. Coleman, the accountant, was presented:—

£122,758 10 9

Deduct assets specially appli-cable to part of these bills. 6,416 11 11 116,341 18 10

Total £153,811 0 5
Liabilities on bills receivable,
discounted, all of which are
expected to be honored at
maturity £195,669 19 10
ASERYS.
Cash in hand and produce re-

Goods, debts, and produce to be realized in a short time. 37,882 16 2
Other assets not immediately available. 24,325 17 10 99,155 15 3

27,086 19 8

stated. The suspension, disastrous as it was, exhibited less discouraging features than had been expected, and it now remained to decide as to the plan of liquidation. In answer to inquiries, Mr. Coleman, the accountant, mentioned that the London and Liverpool houses had been included in the statement as one establishment, and that all transactions out of which might arise any liabilities with the firms of Faber & Bierwirth, and H. Stutzer, of New York, E. Werthemann, of Amsterdam, and J. Hirsch & Co., of Rotterdam, had been properly taken into account. Of the acceptances out at the date of suspension, representing £278,600, which would be withdrawn by other parties, £155,000 had already been arranged, and there was every hope that the remainder would shortly be provided for. The opinion of the meeting having been taken on the desirableness of the estate being liquidated under inspection, the annexed resolutions were passed, it being intimated, however, that the gentlemen accepting the appointment of inspectors were not creditors, but acting as the representatives of other houses.

At a meeting of the creditors of Collman & Stel-

houses.

At a meeting of the creditors of Collman & Stolterfoht, oh Friday, the 4th of February, 1853, Henry Göschen, Esq., in the chair, Mr. Coleman, the accountant, having produced and read to the meeting a statement of the debts and assets, it was thereupon

resolved unanimously:—

1. That it is the opinion of the meeting that the house should be liquidated by the partners, under the inspection of the following gentlemen, viz.:—
Henry Göschen, Esq., and John Cunliffe Pickersgill,

2. That the salaries of clerks and servants be paid

2. That the salaries of clerks and servants be paid in full.
3. That a deed be forthwith prepared, by which the partners shall covenant to liquidate the affairs of the house, and divide the proceeds among the creditors rateably, and in proportion to their several debts, under inspection, observing in such liquidation the rules of administration adopted in bankruptcy; that such deeds shall contain covenants by the creditors not to such the partners for twelve months; and that the inspectors shall have power to enlarge that time if they shall deem it necessary; and that at the expiration of such period, or of such enlarged period, or sooner, if the inspectors shall certify that the liquidation has proceeded sufficiently, and upon the partners executing such assignment as the inspectors may require of the outstanding assets to trustees for distribution among the creditors, the partners shall be released from all claims. The deed shall also contain such other provisions as are usual in deeds of inspections, to be settled by the inspectors on behalf of the creditors.

4. That creditors acceding to this arrangement

since there provides a consistency of the creditors.

4. That creditors acceding to this arrangement shall not be prejudiced as to any securities or lien they may be entitled to, or as to their rights against third parties.

5. That the private property of the partners, after payment of their separate liabilities, be applied in the payment of the debts of the firm, according to the rules of distribution in bankruptcy, and the inspectors shall have power to make the partners such allowances as they shall think just for their services.

6. The inspectors shall have power to allow all or any of the partners to transact business on their own account, on their covenanting not to use, either directly or indirectly, any of the existing assets of the firm, and to incur no new engagements which could by any possibility be thrown on the existing assets.

Inter-Occanic Canai.

[From the London Times, Feb. 7.]

A company has been advertised for constructing an Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal through the Isthmus of Darien, at a cost of £15,000,000 sterling. This route, it appears, has never been actually surveyed, but some superficial observations, lately made, have-led to the assumption that if the levels should prove such as they are supposed to be, a canal capable of passing the largest vessels without locks might be excavated for the sum specified. That the revenue to be derived from a ship canal between the occans would be such as to repay even a very heavy expenditure, is a conclusion long since arrived at by those who have most thoroughly investigated the question; but whether an outlay of £15,000,000 for a work that must be subsidiary to the Nicaragua canal, every foot of which has been the subject of the most precise estimates, and which can be built so as to admit large ocean steamers, such as the Northern Light, for less than £4,000,000, will be found profit-

able, is a point upon which there would seem little difficulty in forming an opinion. The shares of the proposed company are to be of £100 each, with a deposit of 10s.; and a conditional concession of the line has been obtained from the government of New Granada, to whom the sum of £24,000 is to be paid within twelve months of its date.

Great Britain.

INTENDED MINISTERIAL MEASURES REGARDING THE FRANCHISE—LORD CLARENDON AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE—THE INTENDED OPENING OF PARLIAMENT -MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY-LORD SHAPTESBURY STILL HARPING ON SLAVERY-

MISCELLANIES.
Sir Charles Wood, at a public dinner at Halifax, gave a hint, (the first that has been given,) of the intentions of the government with respect to the extension of the franchise. He said he did not hold that there exists any peculiar test of virtue in the rental of a £10 house, but some such criterion was necessary for the purposes of registration. Nevertheless, the government is prepared to extend the franchise so as to embrace the most intelligent of the classes now excluded by reason of not paying rent to that amount. This is an important hint, coming as it does from one of the most cautious members of the government, and would indicate that some definite plan is decided on by the cabinet.

The Earl of Clarendon, they say, was to receive the seals of the Foreign office, on the 13th inst., and will immediately afterwards hold a diplomatic levee to receive the foreign ambassadors. Parliamentary business was to be resumed on the 10th inst.

A meeting was held in St. Pancras, London, on Monday, to petition government to use its influence towards putting an end to the occupation of taly by Austrian and French troops. Lord Dudley tuart, and others of lesser note, made speeches.

Lord Shaftesbury writes to the Times another leter, from Nice, on the subject of negro slavery. It nainly consists, however, of a laudation of Hon. Charles Sumner, and his speech in the Senate, in August last.

The report of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce

Charles Summer, and his speech in the Senate, in August last.

The report of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has the following:—It is intimated to your council that a change is contemplated in the port of arrival and departure of some of the American mail steamers; but as nothing is positively known as yet, all that your directors at present can do is to watch events, and so be prepared to oppose any such change."

change."
The St. Petersburg journal, Abeille du Nord, of the 25th ult., has a long article on the possibility of a hostile landing of the French in England. The British Scientific Association is to visit Hull this season. Prince Albert will be invited. There is a great scarcity of sailors at the English

hostile landing of the French in England.

The British Scientific Association is to visit Hull this season. Prince Albert will be invited.

There is a great scarcity of sailors at the English ports just now.

Lord Melbourne's funeral took place on Friday, the inst, in a strictly private manner, from the family seat of Brocket Hall, Hertford county, to the tomb in Hatfield church.

The first flax market for the South of Ireland was opened at Cork, with a good dead of ceremony, on Friday, the 4th inst.

A letter at Lloyds reports that the ship Maries, on her passage from Liverpool to Caldera, when twelve miles from the equator, in lon. 19 W. met with a remarkable convulsion of the sea, similar to what might be caused by the eruption of a submarine volcano. The waves continued boiling for about fifteen minutes, all command over the ship being lost, and and the wind blowing from all points of the compass. Shortly after, a quantily of wreck, and fragments of a screw steamer, were passed.

There is a kind of a strike among the government shipwrights in the Woolwich and Deptford navy yards at present. Six hundred have formed themselves into an emigration club, and others are obtaining work from private parties at 8s. sterling per, day, government allowing them but 4s. Meetings have likewise been held by the operatives at Macclosfield in favor of the system of ten hours labor per diem.

A number of lads who were induced to enter the Brazilian navy, but being ill-treated there were reclaimed by the British government, have just arrived in Liverpool where most of them belong.

The Galway Mercury gives some interesting information respecting the progress of the "social revolution," derived from a week's travel through a considerable portion of the northern division of Galway, and the adjoining parts of the county of Mayo. In all the districts through which the writer had passed, a "great and striking change was daily taking place in the occupation of the soil." The class of small tenants, who were so numerous antecedently which it could produce under such altered circumstances, and the creditors could no longer be paid the interest upon their claims. The passing of the Encumbered Estates Act was the next great step. The consequences which it produced are well known, and no disinterested person will now undertake to question their utility. It was, however, only one step in the proper direction, that of utterly abolishing the law of entail and constituting land an ordinary article of commerce. By its operation the encumbered properties were placed in the hands of men of capital, who, if they have enterprise also, have an open field for the most extensive experiments. Large tracts are out of cultivation, and numerous holdings are daily either vacated; spontaneously or by ejectment. Of the land which is thus placed in the immediate possession of the proprietor, there is scarcely any portion relet, save in farms varying in extent from fifteen acres un wards, and the rents demanded for these are in general moderate. Such a plan must be attended with many present hardships, but we think that ultimately it will operate beneficially. Be this as it may, the rage for consolidation is so great in the districts to which we are referring, as to lead to the most merciless and wholesale system of externalization. The sheriff and his officers enter a village, and possession of the tenements is taken upon the understanding that the holders are to be readmitted. And they are readmitted, but it is as caretakers merely. In the course of a little time the real evictions begin to take place, and one by one the unfortunate people are driven out of their houses. This plan of action is adopted in order that public attention may not be attracted by a wholesale clearance summarily perpetrated, but it is precisely the same to the sufferers. Thus the people are fast passing away from the land in the west of ireland. The landlords of Connaught are tacitly combined to weed out all the smaller occupiers, against whom a regular systematic war of extermination is

ever may be the result."

Parl St. Germains, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, held his first levee on the 8th inst. It was well attended.

Commander Inglefield, who was captain of the steamer leabel during her search for Sir John Franklin, is appointed to the command of the Phænix steam-loop, now fitting out at Deptford, to sail first week in May for the Aretic regions. Arctic regions, Elihu Burrett will visit Cork in a few days, to agitate

for cheap ocean postage.

There is a report that the East India Company intends to increase the number of Europeans in its army. The total of the Indian army is at present no less than

122 000.

Mr George Crispe is delivering lectures at the Polytechnic Institution, on the subject of Ericsson's new motive

nic Institution, on the subject of Ericsson's new motive power.

A clipper ship, named the Bloomer, arrived in the Mersey to day, 7th, with 10,800 ounces of gold, from Sydney, November 3d.

Cardinal Wiseman presided at a soirce of the Roman Catholic Littrary Society of Leeds, the other evening, and made a speech to the effect that science has nowhere flourished more than in Roman Catholic countries. In support of this assertion, he traced at great length and with considerable eloquence the progress of Italian science, and mentioned, among other things, that the popular idea that Galileo was persecuted, is all a mistake. Galileo, he said, was allowed to bring forward all his discoveries unmolested; that he was petted and patronised by the Pope and Church, but when he was seventy years of age he began dabbling in theology, and so got into prison. Cardinal W., was costumed in a red cloak and hat, and, we presume, were stockings of the same color.

Prussta.

THE NEWSPIAPER AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.
A cabinet council was held at Berlin, on the 29th ult., to deliberate on a complaint made by the French ambassador, respecting the injurious attacks upon his master published by some of the Prussian newspapers. The Weser Gazette, which makes this statement, adds that after a long discussion it was resolved to recommend to the journals complained of the adoption of a milder tone when adverting to Louis Napoleon, and to remind them of the judicial punishments of which they ran risk in calumniating the French government.

PIEDMONT AND TUSCAN LOANS-NAPLES AND SAR

PIEDMONT AND TUSCAN LOANS—NAPLES AND SAR-DINIA INCREASING THEIR ARMIES—AUSTRIAN TROOPS AT RIMINI.

The brothers Rothschild have contracted for a loan of fifty millions francs to Pledmont, and another of fifteen millions to Tuscany.

Nuples and Sardinia are both increasing their armies.

armies.

In consequence of some disturbances in Rimini, a battalion of Austrian troops has occupied the city, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Pontifical

France.

France.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES—NEW SAVINGS BANKS LAW—THE BUDGET—NAVIGATION RETURNS—THE MONITEUR ON WAR—SECRET SOCIETY—ARRESTS —NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR—MISCELLANIES.

Notwithstanding the universal belief that important changes were contemplated in the ministry, the Moniteur declares that these rumors were totally without foundation. It is true, however, that the changes indicated in our last despatch were on the eve of being made, and that Saturday, 6th instant, was the day they were expected to be made public, but, in the meanwhile, a reconciliation has been patched up.

Government has again under consideration a project of law, by which the rate of interest allowed by savings banks is to be reduced to four per cent. The discount bank of the city of Paris intends applying for a prolongation of its charter to thirty instead of three years.

The Council of State is very actively occupied with the badget. Each of its sections has before it the estimates of one or more of the ministers. The Council appears justly alarmed at the amount of expenditure, which is about 57,000,000f. more than last year; and all parties, ministers as well as councillors, appear embarrassed how to place the budget of expense and that of income in harmony. Various plans are suggested for economy and reform, and one of them is the reduction of the four and a half and three per cents, which it is calculated would produce a saving of about 18,000,000f.; yet with all these projects, and all the efforts of the expenditure by about 60,000,000f. The Emperor, it appears, insists on an equilibrium being established, and that the estimates of expenditure shall be reconsidered by the Council of State, with a view to their reduction; and he is understood to have declared that the legislative corps must have a budget or equilibre before it at its meeting. The result is, that the ministers are to be seen frequently in the different sections of the Council of State, and do their utmost to defend, inch by inch, or rather figure by figure, each his own es

31,871 men; Boulogne, 2,340 ships, 323,330 tons, 30,395 men; Dieppe, 2,017 ships, 191,021 tons, 14,963 men.

The Moniteur contains copious extracts from Cobden's recent paniphlet against war with France, and also quotes his correspondence with General Brotherton on the apprehension of French invasion. The Moniteur maintains that the views taken by Mr-Cobden are substantially correct, and joins him in adjuring the ministers of religion, and all who value the peace of the world, to combat the warlike propensities of the English, and to preach good-will, peace, and charity. The Journal des Debats has a sarcastic article on the same subject, over the signature of M. John Lemoinne.

The Pays announces that a secret agency has been discovered in Paris, whence emanated the numerous libellous stories published by foreign presses. Several arrests have been made in connection with this discovery. In the number are Messars de la Pierre, Coctlogon, Pages, and de Ville Messant, legitimists, together with the correspondents of some German and Belgian papers. The natives arrested are to be tried, and the foreigners sent home.

M. de Kisselef is officially announced in the St. Petersburg Gazette as Russian Minister to France. General Montreal has sailed for Italy, to supersede General Gameau in the command at Rome.

The household of the Princess Mathilde is composed of the Baroness de Serlay, née Rovigo, Counters de General Gameau in the command at Rome.

The Priaces Frederic and Christian, of Schleswig Holstein, are at the French Court at present.

The King of Naples has conferred the decoration of the Order of Constantine on M. de Maupas, Minister of Police.

of the Order of Constantine on M. de Maupas, Minister of Police.

The festival of the Box Gras took place on Satur day and Tuesday. The oxen which are the heroes of the solemnity are this year named Uncle Tom, Shelby, and St. Clair. Attended by the usual band of fantasticals, these respectable animals perambulated the streets, and, as usual, paid their respects at the embassies and public offices. The procession, though well got up, was not equal to last year's show.

Napoleon expresses much interest in the proposed Industrial Fair at Dublin, and has ordered several fine specimens of Sevres percelain, and other products of French art, to be prepared, in his name, for exhibition.

exhibition.
Wallerstein, the composer, has arrived in Paris,

Walerstein, the composer, has arrived in Faris, professionally.

The forests of Montrichard and Brandon, belonging to the Orleans property, and situated in Soane et Loire, have been sold, the former to the Hospital of Bourbon-Luney, for 900,000 francs, and the latter to a general insurance company for 2,800,000 francs. The sale of the beautiful domain of Amboise is in-

definitely postponed.

The steamer Les Parisians exploded her boilers near Ardance, on the Rhone, on the 4th inst. The hull of the steamer was completely demolished, and hull of the steamer was completely demolished, and several of the passengers were drowned. Only casualty of the kind having ever before occurred Frances, it has caused much excitement.

MINISTRY SANGUINE OF OBTAINING TRIUMPHS—CONTEMPLATED IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ROYAL NAWY.
The ministry appear certain to obtain a strong and compact majority in the approaching elections.
A letter from Cadiz, of January 25, says that Don José Maria de Quesada, a brigadier of the royal fleet, and one of the most accomplished officers in the Spanish navy, has just received orders from his government to visit the naval arsenals of France and England, to study the improvements recently made in ship-building, and in the application of the screw to steamboats. M. de Quesada will leave Cadiz in a few days for France, accompanied by the Duke de Tarancon, a captain in the navy. MINISTRY SANGUINE OF OBTAINING TRIUMPHS-CON-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON NEWS. Sire—The Times of the 10th ult, in an article about Cuba, recommends the Cubans to make representations at Madrid, rather than keep up a treasonable correspondence with New York and New Orleans. Now, this sage advice would not have been given had the editor of the Times been aware that all representations must go through the hands of the government here. Men cannot meet in Havana to frame representations; and, if they could, the Governor, instead of sending their representations to Madrid, would rather send the writers to the dungeons in the Moro castle. Let the Times gain wisdom and a little information about Cuba before it shall again give advice to the Cubans, who desire to a man to see the island rid of the cruel and despotic government of Spain.

HAVANA Jan. 8.

Belgluin. Melgium.

NEW RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives, on the 4th inst., the Minister of Foreign Affairs presented a bill for a credit of 60,000 francs, for the outfit of a Minister and Councillor of Legation to Russia, "with which power," said the Minister, "Belgium is on the point of establishing intimate and constant relations."

This is significant.

SUSPICION OF A CONSPIRACY IN HUNGARY-RETURN OF EMIGRANTS FOREIDDEN—MOVEMENTS OF AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN TROOPS TOWARDS THE TURK-ISH FRONTIER—THE HUNGARIAN PRISONERS IN

THAN ARCSSIAN TROOFS TOWARDS THE TOWARDS T

lady of rank, amed Teleky, with many other persons, had been privately executed at Pesth—but these probably are mere fables.

The Oest Correspondenz says that measures will be taken to prevent the return of the emigrants to Austria, "who bring back nothing more valuable than the political opinious they have picked up among the German fugitives in North America."

It is stated in Vienna that the greater part of the garrison of that city are under orders to march to the Bosnian frontier, in which neighborhood, and in Austrian Albania, an army of 70,000 men, with 120 guns, is to be concentrated, under the command of the Ban Jellalich. Troops from Bohemia and upper Austria will supply the place of the Viennese garrison. The troops for Bosnia leave Vienna on the 5th. It is further stated, though less definitely, that the Russians will occupy the Danubian principalities. Next advices will probably bring confirmation of this news.

A correspondent of the Morning Advertiser writes:—"The gloomy fortress of Comorn is still